

Household Matters

Your Dog.

He should always have fresh drinking water.

A puppy when about three weeks old should be encouraged to lap milk.

Milk for a puppy should be scalded (not boiled) and slightly sweetened and fed to him warm.

When a puppy is four weeks old soup thickened with stale bread may begin to be gradually substituted for the bread.

If a puppy be weaned when six weeks old there's less trouble with stomach worms.

Well-boiled meat and vegetables of all kinds (except potatoes, which are hard for dogs to digest) should gradually become the dog's food.

Though the dog be by nature carnivorous, the cooling effect of a part vegetable diet makes him more desirable as a pet.

Two meals a day is enough for a grown dog; when he has but one he is so hungry that he bolts it and gets dyspepsia. Plenty of exercise and plenty of good food make a fine, strong dog.—Philadelphia Record.

A Novel Bookcase.

It seems as though there could scarcely be anything new in the line of furniture, yet there are variations of old designs which have all the appearance of novelty. One of these is a rather low, broad bookcase, at each end of which is a closet or cabinet, extending the entire height of the book shelves. They are closed with doors, decorated with carving and metal hinges and fastenings. The combination of chair and table called the chair-table is not new, but has in the process of its evolution become a much more attractive article than it was formerly.

A very neat specimen of its kind is of stained, forest green oak, small in size and having an oval top, which is quite inconspicuous when folded back. For a hall or for a country home, where economy of space is an object, this chair-table especially commends itself. Equally practical is a tea table of oak, with metal trimmings. A shelf under and the same size as, the square top, is closed in at two opposite sides, while at the other two are little drop shelves, which, when shut up, enclose the shelf like a box. This compartment could be used for tea things, for sewing materials, or even as a receptacle for a smoker's set in a man's den.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Laundering Dainty Fabrics.

The laundering of embroidered linens requires almost as much skill as does the manufacture of the dainty fabrics. Carelessness in this respect may in a few minutes ruin weeks of work. An embroidered piece should never be put in with the regular wash. In fairly hot water and a light suds of some pure soap dip the soiled piece quickly several times. If it be necessary with any one spot, rub it gently between the hands, but avoid a general rubbing, as this is apt to disarrange the smooth surface of the most evenly set stitches. Rinse thoroughly in cold, clean water. To dry, lay it between two towels or thick linen cloths and roll loosely in such a way that no part of the embroidery shall touch any other part of the piece. Never fold or hang up a wet piece of embroidery nor leave it in a little damp heap "just for a minute" while something else is attended to. But rolled between dry towels, it can be wrung, twisted or lightly pounded to hasten the drying process, without danger. When quite dry it may be removed from the towels and, for ironing, laid face down on a thickly covered ironing board. This gives a soft surface for the relief of the embroidered design to give into. Otherwise, these surfaces would be flattened and the chief beauty of the piece ruined. Spread a clean white cloth, moistened in clean unscented water over the reverse side of the linen and pass the iron quickly and lightly over the whole surface, being careful not to press too heavily on the embroidery itself. Damp linen, dry silks, hot iron and quick action are the chief elements of success in the smoothing of embroideries.—New York Tribune.

RECIPES.

Black Raspberry Jam—Take four baskets of black raspberries and crush them, bring to the simmering point in a preserving kettle, then put through a sieve. If there are plenty of red currants on hand, use one basket of them instead of a basket of berries. Add to the juice four baskets of black raspberries and cook gently for ten minutes, then add two pounds of sugar and boil with paraffine.

Tomato Toss—Slice firm, ripe tomatoes without peeling them; season each slice with a pinch of salt and a dash of white pepper; dust with flour or dry bread crumbs and fry in a little butter until a rich brown on both sides. Have ready some slices of wheat bread toasted and slightly moistened with a little hot water. Lay a slice of tomato on each round of toast, and keep hot while you make a sauce. Measure the fat left from cooking the tomatoes, add to it two level tablespoonsfuls and some amount of flour; stir smooth, then add one cupful fresh milk and stir and cook until it boils up thick as a rich cream; season with a sprinkle of cayenne and a pinch of salt and pour over the tomatoes; garnish with parsley and serve.

Turkish Chicken—Singe and draw a good sized fowl, then split and cut each piece in two. In a large saucpan melt one tablespoonful of butter, add one tablespoonful of chopped onion and one-half of a green pepper seeded and chopped; cook for a moment, lay in the chicken, and draw over the hot fire, turning until each piece is lightly browned. Add one quart of broth or water, three cupfuls of strained tomato, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half of a teaspoonful of paprika or white pepper, two cloves, a stalk of celery and two sprigs of parsley. Cover with a little saffron, add one cupful of washed rice and two tablespoonsful of grated cheese; cook until the rice is absorbed and the rice is tender. In fishing use a deep platter and arrange the chicken over the mound of rice.

Tried by Time.
Eugene B. Lario, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I

first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1880, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I said when first interviewed that if I had a friend and acquaintance suffering from back ache or kidney trouble I would unhesitatingly advise them to take Doan's Kidney Pills. I was subject to severe attacks of back ache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. It struck me that if Doan's Kidney Pills performed half what they promised they might at least help. It absolutely cured the back ache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."

A FURTHER TREAT of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Lario will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

ONLY WAY TO DO IT.

The fair young thing is telling about how happy she was when she saw her brother's baseball team win the intercollegiate game.

"Oh," she gurgles. "I was so delighted that I just hugged myself for joy!"

Here the grave professor of psychology looks up with an air of interest.

"Hugged yourself?" he asks. "Indeed, you must have been quite beside yourself to do that."—Judge.

A Nonsense Calendar.

The Oyster is a stupid thing. He cannot dance, he cannot sing, he cannot even read or write—indeed, he isn't very bright.

When in September school begins (A school of fish, I mean), The fishes come with shining fins, And sit in rows with happy grins, But Oyster isn't seen.

He just lies lazy in his bed, Although 'tis day; And so to oystermen o'arhead He falls a prey.

—St. Nicholas.

Gross Carelessness.

Miss Elliott—Why did you discharge your chauffeur? He made such a fine appearance.

Mrs. Lippincott—But the man had no tact. Why, once when I was doing, he ran over a fat woman and almost jostled me out of my seat!—October Smart Set.

Much the Same.

Ho—Do you suppose, after we are married, we'll get tired of each other?

She—Why not? We might.

Ho—But how do you know? You've never been married.

No—but I've been engaged!—October Smart Set.

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AGRICULTURAL

Chemical Study of the Potato.

The Illinois experiment station is conducting an interesting investigation to determine the exact chemical composition of the potato. In addition, effort is being made to improve the yield and increase the protein content. This work was suggested by the fact that the potato probably forms the staple food of more human beings than any other soil product, except rice. It is the fifth crop of value in Illinois, and is not generally considered a great potato State. It is true, however, that the potato alone has too large a starch content to make a balanced food.

This has been the cause of much ill-health, starvation and disease in sections and countries where potatoes are plentiful and protein foods scarce and costly. Individual potatoes have been found in their present state of cultivation without special selection, to contain from one and a half to four per cent. of protein, calculated to the fresh substance, and seven to twelve per cent. calculated to the dry substance, the remainder being all starch.

It is thought that a variety of potatoes giving a fair yield of tubers with an average protein content as high as the best figures already found, would be of incalculable benefit to the consumer and of the Illinois station does not reason why this high protein content cannot be secured, inasmuch as protein has been increased in corn, sugar beets, etc. The outcome of this experiment will be looked for with great interest.—American Agriculturist.

Handling Bees.

In subduing bees with smoke do not overdo the thing. If you smoke them for the purpose of removing honey from the super do not drive the smoke in at the entrance. That will drive the bees from the brood chamber to the super. The fewer bees you have to contend with in the super the better. Turn up one corner of the quilt and smoke from that; this will drive the bees below. When you remove the quilt do not hold the nozzle of the smoker too close to the bees. By so doing I have more than once seen a novice singe the wings of the bees. Do not drive the smoke in as if you intended to heat a smelting furnace. There is reason in all things. "Enough is as good as a feast" is an old proverb.

Always use a bee-veil in handling bees. By experience you will gain confidence. Even then always have your veil on your hat ready to protect your face should the bees suddenly become angered.

In brooding or manipulating frames of brood or honey hold them with both hands, so that they may hang perpendicularly, otherwise you are liable to break the combs. Should you meet with such an accident with a brood comb, if the parts will hang together, return it at once to the hive; the bees will very soon repair the damage. If it be completely severed, or a danger thereof, bring the broken edges to the original position, and tie it there with narrow bits of tape. Return the comb to the hive, and after about twenty-four hours remove the tapes; it will be all right.—American Cultivator.

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There has been recently introduced for this purpose a nose bag in which the level of the grain is maintained at the same point constantly until the supply is completely exhausted. The general appearance of this improvement is shown in the accompanying cut. The basket or main receptacle is of the ordinary circular form with a flat bottom, but is much shallower than usual for the purpose of giving the animal greater breathing freedom. The supply tube is of canvas and communicates with the basket through the neck, which is of metal and contains a butterfly valve for the purpose of regulating the supply of feed. This regulation, however, is necessary only when the contents of the bag is of fine ground grain. By this arrangement the level of the grain in the basket is always kept at the level of about the top of the gates through which it enters from the source of supply. The tube holding the reserve supply is held in an upright position by being fastened over the animal's neck by means of a strap. There is thus no reason whatever for the horse to throw his head in the air to get possession of the grain, but if he should have contracted

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